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NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1855. VOL. 1—NO. 36.

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM
AND
PLATTE VALLEY ADVOCATE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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D. E. REED, & COMPANY.
Editors and Proprietors.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING
[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

THE EDITOR'S DOG

[illegible]

Selected Matter.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

[illegible]

FACTS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in North America was the Boston News Letter, the first number of which appeared on Monday, April 24, 1704, and was published by postmaster Bloom [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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INDIAN ANNUITIES

In our last issue, we made a few brief remarks respecting the kind of annuities most suitable to bestow upon our Indian tribes in payment of their dues.

It was stated that after having given them implements of lal or and instruction necessary to enable them to use them, and to regard each others rights, the remainder should be paid in money.

Contrary to the opinions of many, Indians understand the value of money, and know how to make good bargains. They know what they need to eat, drink and wear, and as a general thing, if they have the money, they can procure what they need at a reasonable price.

We propose to give a few illustrations of the result of paying the Indians their annuities in goods, instead of money.

The first instance occured last summer, in the payment of annuities to the Otoes, Omahas and Pawnees. Several hundred dollars being due these tribes, early in the spring, they depended on the arrival of their supply of food and outfit for their summer hunt. But in vain. One boat after another made its appearance at Bellevue, without the promised supplies. [illegible] with [illegible] Commissioner [illegible], [illegible] of Chief. Under these circumstances, [illegible] place of hope, and urged our Indian tribes into a course of depredation and crime. Cattle, sheep and swine belonging to citizens and emigrants, fell a prey to appetite, interspersed by a sense of injustice, hunger and disappointment.

Our friends in Iowa and Nebraska, besides numerous emigrants through the Indian country, are loudly in the large amount of tribute drawn from them in consequence of the failure of Government in paying its stipulated dues to the Indians at the time they were expected and needed. Nor was property the only loss that was suffered. Several lives were sacrificed in defence of the rights and property of citizens and emigrants.

We have reason to conclude that if the annuity due the Indians last spring, had been paid them in money before the arrival of the spring emigration, the sudden emergency and haste in which they have suffered, would never have taken place.

Government might have paid this annuity at any time, and with much less [illegible] in money than in provisions. The money would have [illegible] the country, and there [illegible] privileges to stores, from which they would have been supplied if the means had been provided.

The saving of property, to say nothing of the lives lost in consequence of delaying the payment of the Indians last spring, must amount to many thousands, as great as the amount then due, if not more. If the annuities annually had been paid at the proper time, most of the difficulties, suffering and losses to which we have alluded would have been avoided.

The Indians in daily expectation of their supplies, waited three or four weeks for them, after they should have started upon their summer hunt, and finally started off without them. The hunt proved to be a second failure. Buffalo, deer and elk were found in abundance, and in an unusually short time they were enabled to secure [illegible] much as they needed. On their return home, they found their corn-fields loaded with an abundant supply of golden corn, rendering need of an extraordinary supply of provisions. At this period, the [illegible] exposed, and greatly needed [illegible] brilliant, ironically [illegible]; but in the mean time, the necessity for their being passed away—the Indians [illegible] sions enough for their pres- having no means of taking [illegible] not receive them against a time of inconvenience and [illegible] our readers [illegible] annuity [illegible] no

and that they neither have they necessary foresight or means of laying up for the future; and that if they have twice as much they need, given them at once, one-half at least would be wasted, if not converted to uses ten-fold worse than waste itself.

From what has been said, it will be inferred, that the *ill-timed* annuity of Uncle Sam, to which we have now alluded, was of very little use, and might about as well not have been given at all, as to have been given at the time and in the circumstances in which it was given. But this is not all. Instead of giving them fresh and wholesome provisions, nearly one-half of the meat was given in a state of putrifaction, and either bartered away for a trifle or given to the dogs. We know several white men who obtained several barrels of this meat, in trade, all of which proved to be a total loss. Several barrels bought for side meat, proved to be nothing but pig's feet, shanks and backbones.

We know not what excuse may be brought up for the tardiness of Uncle Sam in the payment of this annuity, much less can we conceive of any plausible excuse for the addition of insult to the gross injury inflicted by the delay. We should suppose that it was bad enough to compel half-famished Indians to wait four or five months for a few thousand dollars worth of provisions, without having to be paid off in installments of stinking meat, pigs feet, jaw bones and shanks.

A portion of the meat proved to be good, some of which was sold to traders in Iowa, and retailed by them at the rate of thirty dollars a barrel. The same meat, as well as the shanks and backbones, cost the Indians nearly, if not quite, sixteen dollars a barrel.

The sum of the whole transaction is this: Government procured those provisions for the Indians, because it thought them necessary, and better adapted to their wants, than money. It entrusted its business to agents who either did not know or did not care what the Indians wanted, or to those who intended to swindle them, and succeeded in doing so.

We have no doubt but that the failure of the Government in promptitude, as well as in furnishing a good article of provisions, was owing either to the mismanagement or dishonesty of some one standing between the Government at Washington and the Agency at this place. We believe Maj. Harper had no agency in the transaction, beyond the delivery of the goods. One thing is certain, the Indians were badly swindled in the transaction. Had they been paid in money, they could have procured it again a time or two, while they could not procure provisions. In fact, money is not the only thing they can procure and make available at time of need.

The instance now related, is one only, of many, which we might produce, showing the injurious policy of paying the Indians annually by the payment of goods at an extravagant price and of a quality not adapted to their wants.

A few years ago, the Iowa Indians were paid an annuity of three talers from an old entrenchment. The amount of horse-rig required in preparing it for a wedding, was equal to that required in the manufacture of harness.

About the same time, Government paid about one hundred yards for the lace which were delivered them at high prices, all of which were sold the same day to the traders for one-half the amount paid.

The facts here presented, are sufficient to prove the utter worthlessness of the policy of furnishing Indians annuities upon the supposition that they will answer the purpose intended, better than money. Indians will not make good use of what they don't want, and will not waste what they can keep without inconvenience.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT NEWS OF PLATTE.—Under this title the Nebraska Sentinel speaks as follows:

"Why is it that the members of the Platte" concentrate their efforts to prevent the occupation of the Territory north of the Platte, while they leave all the part of it, [illegible]ly situated, south of that river freely open to settlements, we cannot conceive; but certain it is, that fact will greatly deter the incoming emigration to the north of the Platte."

We deny that there is any concentration of efforts on the part of the "members of the Platte," against settlements, on the North side of the Platte. There is no foundation whatever for such an opinion. No opposition has been manifested towards the settlers by the Indians. Emigrants coming this way, will be quite as safe, if not more so, than upon the South side. If Government does its duty, we think there will be little or no danger on either side.

GARDEN SEEDS.—We have received an extensive catalogue of seeds from the seed store of Henry A. Terry & Co., of Council Bluffs. Mr. Terry is a practical gardener, and will be enabled to furnish a good article with all necessary direction for their use.

SPRING.

The genial breath of spring is beginning to be felt. The frost-bound earth will soon be free. The green herbage will soon make its appearance, adorning the earth and the forest, in robes of beauty. The sweet songsters of the forest begin to sound their notes of gladness and praise, in more cheerful strains. The beasts of the field rejoice. The face of nature—the earth—and the animal creation seem to be animated with a fresh spirit, from the great fountain of cheerfulness and happiness.

Now is the time to begin the spring work—the seed-time of the season, let every thing be done that can be, to insure an abundant harvest of every kind of produce. It will be out of the question to raise a surplus of food for man or beast the coming season. There will be a heavy immigration, and a great demand for the products of the farm—and now is the time to understand it, and make calculations accordingly.

Now is the time to look out for fruit trees and shrubbery. Money can be invested in no way more likely than in this, to insure a rich return, and to secure the blessing of posterity.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the treaties of the Government with the various tribes of Indians embraced within the jurisdiction of the "Great Nemaha Agency," Major Vanderslice, the agent has been steadily engaged for some time past in the work of removing our red-skinned neighbors and settling them upon their reservations. Many of them have been already removed, though considerable difficulty has been encountered.

The whole tribe of the Iowas has been removed to their reserve, and some are preparing to make crops. About sixty of the Sac and Foxes are on their new location. Several families of the Kickapoos have commenced work on their reserve. There is considerable opposition to moving among a few of the tribe, but, in connexion with the agent, we learn that he expects to have them all removed by the first of March.

Rapidly are the tribes that were so lately our neighbors, receding, until finally they will disappear from view. Once powerful and strong in numbers, exhibiting many characteristics of grandeur, they are fast [illegible] the light of civilization [illegible] the land where we have seen them the fierce wigwam [illegible] peacefully and [illegible]

SENATOR HUNTINGTON.—The Albany correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says that the [illegible] by Mayor Wood, [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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☞Charles Durkee, (Republican) was elected United States Senator, on the 21 of February, vice J. P. Walker, whose term expires on the 4th proximo. Mr. Durkee was one of the first Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin.

☞The snow is said to be six feet deep in some of the northern towns of New Hampshire, and through the State the railroads are much delayed by the drifts.

☞Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, boasts that he has "kept the gates of the port of Boston wide open" for all the Indians and others who "get a ticket" from Nathaniel Hart Thayer.

LITERARY NOTICES

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[

ng native,
or alive."

FARMERS' CREED.

I believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

I believe that the soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought therefore to be manured.

I believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

I believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it, all the better if with a subsoil plow.

I believe every farmer should own a good farm.

I believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence. Without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

I believe in good fences, good barns, good barn houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

I believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a dairy and a clear conscience.

I disbelieve in farmers that will not improve their farms, that grow poorer every year, starving cattle, farmers' boys turned into clerks and merchants, and farmers' daughters unwilling to work; and in all, farmers that are ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till the honest men are ashamed of them.

I will also add—I believe in supporting our County and State Agricultural Societies.

I believe in having a well filled agricultural library.

Hollow Horn Disease.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator gives the following as the symptoms of, and remedy for, the hollow horn disease: "The animal's ears are dropping of the head and ears lying down, turning the head over the back, towards the slumbers, as if pain in the head. This I think is a spinal disease, affecting the brains and horns. Procure a large table spoonful of sulphur, and half sulfuric, when warm to make it soft, like paste, pour it on the top of the head at the root of the horns; take a knife or flat piece of iron, heat it, and hold it over the head so as to heat the paste and warm the top of the head, as much as the horn will bear; repeat once in two or three days, and have the horns on the under side, row or three inches from the head so as to let in fresh air and let the putrid matter out, if any be collected. I have never known this to fail, if taken before it is gone. I have cured one cow when the top of her head was so full of matter that I opened a place above the ear, which discharged more than half a pint. This was in the summer, the cow went hollowed in the fall and killed, the head was all right, excepting a place at the roots of the horns, about as large as a small apple.

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